

## REFERENCES

(NOTE: All references prior to 1967 are listed by Chopra, 1967 and Distant, 1902 & 1918.).

CHOPRA, N. P. (1967): The higher classification of the family Rhopalidae (Hemiptera). *Trans. R. ent. Soc. Lond.* **119**: 363-399.

———(1971): A new species of *Leptocoris* Hahn from India (Rhopalidae:

Hemiptera). *Oriental Insects.* **5**: 507-509.

DISTANT, W. L. (1902): The Fauna of British India including Ceylon & Burma. Rhynchota (Heteroptera) **1**: 416-420. London.

———(1918): The Fauna of British India including Ceylon & Burma. Rhynchota (Homoptera: Appendix; Heteroptera: Addenda). **7**: 168-173. London.

## 20. DISTRIBUTIONAL RECORDS OF MUSCIDAE (DIPTERA)

Muscidae (Diptera) contains probably the world's commonest and most ubiquitous insects, the adults of which transmit several dangerous and widespread diseases including typhoid fever, several kinds of dysentery, cholera and trachoma while a few members of the family have been listed as parasitic in nature. The following muscids were collected at Damoh, Madhya Pradesh and Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh.

Species	Date of collection
<i>Atherigona</i> sp.? <i>bella</i> Frey	.. 14- vii-1966
<i>Dichaetomyia nubiana</i> Bigot	.. 26- vii-1967
<i>Fannia leucosticta</i> Mg.	.. 28- xii-1966
<i>Gymnodia tonitruui</i> Wied.	.. 9- vi-1966
<i>Helina nervosa</i> Stein	.. 11-viii-1967
<i>Limnophora himalayensis</i> Brun.	.. 3- vii-1967
<i>Lispe leucospila</i> Wied.	.. 24- vii-1966
<i>Musca domestica</i> L.	.. 2-viii-1966
<i>M. illingworthi</i> Patton	.. 9- ix-1963
<i>M. pattoni</i> Aust.	.. 2- vii-1966
<i>M. ventrosa</i> Wied.	.. 9- ix-1963
<i>Ophyra</i> sp.	.. 19- iii-1966
<i>Orthellia</i> sp.	.. 12-viii-1967
<i>Orchisia costata</i> Mg.	.. 18-viii-1967
<i>Paregle cinerella</i> Fall.	.. 11 -vi-1966
<i>Passeromyia heterochaeta</i> Vill.	.. 14- ix-1966
<i>Pegomya</i> sp.	.. 16-viii-1966
<i>Stomoxys calcitrans</i> L.	.. 16 -ii-1967
<i>Synthesiomia nudiseta</i> Wulp.	.. 14- iii-1966

I am thankful to Dr S. C. Sen Gupta, Director and Dr A. Bhattacharya, Entomologist of the Institute, for providing facilities to work. Thanks are also due to Mr B. P. Mehra, Scientific Officer of the Institute, for going through the manuscript

and to Mr A. C. Pont and Mr R. W. Crosskey, Commonwealth Institute of Entomology, London, for identifying the muscids.

INDIAN LAC RESEARCH INSTITUTE,

R. S. GOKULPURE

NAMKUM, RANCHI,

October 15, 1971.

## 21. SHEPHERD'S PURSE—AN EDIBLE PLANT OF KASHMIR

Shepherd's purse—*Capsella bursa-pastoris* Moench is a widely distributed plant growing throughout temperate regions of India. It is reported to have a wide medicinal application which includes its use as a diuretic and as a deterrent for haemorrhage (WEALTH OF INDIA, II, 68, 1950). There is however no record of its use for edible purposes. In the course of our search for little known edible plants of the North-Western Himalayas we found people in district Doda of Jammu and many parts of Kashmir valley using this plant as a favourite vegetable. At Sanasar in Doda District the plant is known as 'Drati' and in Kashmir province it is called as 'Kral mund'. The leaves and tender flowering shoots of the plant are cooked into a slightly sour dish.

Rosettes of *Capsella bursa-pastoris* appear immediately after the snow melts. At this time of the year, very few plants are available for human consumption in the mountainous areas. The locals largely depend upon sun-dried vegetables of the previous season. Shepherd's purse, therefore, provides a good change. The children also eat the raw fruits.

*Capsella bursa-pastoris* Moench belongs to the mustard family (Cruciferae) and is an erect annual with a rosette of deeply clefted leaves oppressed to the ground. Flowering shoots are about 40 cm long and bear small white flowers and conspicuous heart-shaped fruits (to which the plant owes its common English name). The fruits dehisce longitudinally along the central septum exposing two rows of minute seeds on each side.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The junior author thanks Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for financial assistance.

DEPARTMENT OF BIO-SCIENCES,

UNIVERSITY OF JAMMU,

JAMMU,

August 11, 1973.

A. K. KOUL

J. L. KARIHALOO